

Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries

2018 edition



General information

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours to the east and south and of strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of all concerned. This approach for ENP countries does not prejudice how the relationship between neighbouring countries and the EU may develop in the future. On 18 November 2015, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy set out a joint Communication providing a '[Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy](#)' (JOIN(2015) 50 final) in response to some radical changes in several of the countries that surround the EU.

Eurostat aims to *promote and implement the use of European and internationally recognised standards and methodology for the production of statistics necessary for developing and monitoring policy achievements across a broad range of policy areas*. Eurostat contributes to the European Commission's technical assistance programmes in the ENP-South countries through encouraging best practice and the transfer of know-how through mutual contacts, training, study visits, workshops and seminars; participating in the collection, validation and dissemination of a wide range of data; assisting countries in the process of harmonisation to the European statistical system (ESS)/international standards. Indeed, the ENP countries and Eurostat exchange a wide range of harmonised indicators on a voluntary, annual basis.

Symbols and abbreviations

:	not available
–	not applicable
Billion	1 000 million

Figures in *italics* are estimates or provisional.

Extraction date

Based on data received from the countries available as of 8 January 2018.

Data codes

Eurostat online data codes, which are given in the source under each table, provide users with a quick and efficient way to access the most up-to-date statistics. When entered in the 'search' facility on Eurostat's website, these codes provide users with the freshest data and longer time series.

Further information

Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations: https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/southern-neighbourhood_en

European Union External Action (EEAS): http://eeas.europa.eu/topics/european-neighbourhood-policy-enp_en

Demography

	Total population (millions)	Share of age group in total population (%)		Population density (inhab./km ²)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
		< 15	65 +		Male	Female
	1 January 2016			2016	2016	
EU-28⁽¹⁾	510.3	15.6	19.2	117.1	77.9	83.3
Algeria	40.4	29.0	5.9	17.0	77.1	78.2
Egypt	90.1	31.3	4.3	90.4	70.5	73.3
Israel ⁽²⁾	8.5	28.3	11.1	380.2	80.7	84.2
Jordan	9.6	34.3	3.7	107.7	72.8	74.2
Lebanon ⁽³⁾	3.8	21.5	11.2	362.0	:	:
Libya ⁽⁴⁾	6.1	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco ⁽⁵⁾	34.5	27.4	6.4	46.0	74.3	77.6
Palestine	4.7	39.3	2.9	800.0	72.1	75.2
Tunisia ⁽⁶⁾	11.2	24.4	8.2	68.4	74.5	77.8

Syria: no data available.

⁽¹⁾ Population density and life expectancy: 2015.

⁽²⁾ Population density: excluding Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria area.

⁽³⁾ 2012. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.

⁽⁴⁾ 2014.

⁽⁵⁾ Population: mid-year population. Life expectancy: 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_gind](#), [demo_pjanbroad](#), [tps00003](#) and [demo_mlexpec](#))

	Crude birth rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Crude death rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman)	Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)
	2006	2016	2006	2016		
EU-28⁽¹⁾	10.6	10.0	9.6	10.0	1.6	3.6
Algeria	22.1	26.1	4.3	4.4	3.1	20.9
Egypt ⁽²⁾	25.7	31.0	6.3	6.0	3.5	14.8
Israel ⁽³⁾	21.0	21.2	5.5	5.3	3.1	3.1
Jordan	29.1	22.6	7.0	6.0	3.4	17.0
Lebanon ⁽⁴⁾	21.5	:	5.6	:	:	:
Morocco ⁽⁵⁾	19.8	17.4	5.8	5.2	2.2	28.8
Palestine ⁽⁶⁾	36.7	30.9	3.9	3.5	4.1	18.2
Tunisia ⁽⁷⁾	16.8	20.0	5.8	5.9	2.4	15.3

Libya and Syria: no data available.

⁽¹⁾ Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series.

⁽²⁾ Crude birth rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate: 2013 instead of 2016. Total fertility rate: 2014.

⁽³⁾ Crude death rate: 2015 instead of 2016.

⁽⁴⁾ 2007 instead of 2006.

⁽⁵⁾ Infant mortality rate: 2011.

⁽⁶⁾ Total fertility rate and infant mortality rate: 2014.

⁽⁷⁾ 2015 instead of 2016.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_gind](#), [demo_find](#) and [demo_minfind](#))

Labour market, income distribution and education

	Employment rate (% of population)				Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)					
	Aged 15-64				Aged 15-74					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Long-term, > 12 months	Youth, aged 15-24
	2011	2016	2016		2011	2016	2016		2016	2016
EU-28	64.2	66.6	71.9	61.4	9.7	8.6	8.4	8.8	4.0	18.7
Algeria	38.4	40.5	66.0	14.5	10.0	10.5	8.1	20.0	5.1	26.7
Egypt	43.0	40.8	63.4	17.5	12.0	12.5	8.9	23.6	5.8	25.6
Israel (¹)	66.5	68.6	72.0	65.2	6.9	4.8	4.7	5.0	0.5	8.6
Jordan (²)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	32.1
Libya (³)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	51.2
Morocco	47.3	44.5	68.4	22.3	9.0	9.5	8.9	11.0	67.2	22.5
Palestine	35.2	34.8	57.5	11.2	21.0	26.9	22.2	44.7	8.7	41.7
Tunisia (²)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	35.0

Lebanon and Syria: no data available.

(¹) 2012 instead of 2011.

(²) 2015 instead of 2016.

(³) 2013 instead of 2016.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsi_emp_a](#), [une_rt_a](#) and [une_ttu_a](#))

	Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)		Proportion of the population aged 20-24 having attained at least a medium level of education (%)			Net enrolment rate (%)				
	2011	2016	Total		Male	Female	Primary education		Lower secondary education	
			2011	2016	2016		2011	2016	2011	2016
EU-28 (¹)	5.0	5.1	79.7	83.1	80.8	85.5	:	:	:	:
Algeria (²)	4.8	:	85.2	90.8	90.6	91.1	:	96.0	:	77.1
Egypt (³)	4.6	:	70.6	71.7	72.8	70.4	94.1	91.1	81.7	83.8
Israel (⁴)	7.4	7.0	90.2	92.0	89.3	95.0	95.0	94.5	90.8	91.0
Jordan (⁵)	1.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	86.4	:	68.5
Lebanon (⁶)	:	:	60.4	:	:	:	96.0	:	67.1	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (⁷)	:	:	31.2	41.7	43.8	39.7	96.3	99.0	51.1	:
Palestine	6.4	:	24.1	27.5	31.5	23.4	95.0	99.5	87.3	93.8

Syria and Tunisia: no data available. Medium level of education: ISCED 2011 (or 1997) level 3.

(¹) Educational attainment: break in series.

(²) Educational attainment: 2012 instead of 2011 and 2015 instead of 2016. Net enrolment rates: 2015 instead of 2016.

(³) Income inequality: 2010/2011 instead of 2011.

(⁴) Educational attainment and net enrolment rates: 2015 instead of 2016.

(⁵) Educational attainment: break in series.

(⁶) Income inequality: 2010 instead of 2011.

(⁷) Educational attainment: 2012 instead of 2011.

(⁸) Net enrolment rates: 2014 instead of 2016.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc_di11](#), [edat_lfse_03](#), [educ_iterp](#), [educ_uoe_enrt01](#) and [demo_pjan](#))

Economy and finance

	GDP in current prices		Annual growth rate of GDP in volume (%, compared with the previous year)			International trade in goods and services relative to GDP (%)	
	(billion EUR)	(EUR/inhabitant)	2014	2015	2016	Imports	Exports
	2016					2016	
EU-28	14 904.2	29 100	1.8	2.3	1.9	40.5	43.9
Algeria ⁽¹⁾	143.6	3 518	3.8	3.7	3.3	35.3	21.0
Egypt ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	212.5	2 446	2.9	4.4	4.3	19.9	10.3
Israel	287.2	33 613	3.5	2.6	4.0	28.2	30.3
Jordan ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	33.8	3 683	3.1	2.4	:	60.1	37.7
Lebanon ⁽⁴⁾	35.6	:	:	:	:	56.3	28.2
Libya ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	65.0	10 877	:	:	:	30.0	88.0
Morocco ⁽¹⁾	93.8	2 719	2.6	4.5	1.2	45.3	35.1
Palestine ⁽¹⁾	12.1	2 659	-0.2	3.4	4.1	56.7	18.2
Tunisia ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	38.9	3 485	2.3	1.1	:	51.0	40.1

Syria: no data available.

⁽¹⁾ Based on 1993 SNA.

⁽²⁾ GDP in current prices: 2014.

⁽³⁾ GDP in current prices and international trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2015.

⁽⁴⁾ GDP in current prices and international trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2013.

⁽⁵⁾ GDP in current prices and international trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2012.

⁽⁶⁾ 2014: based on 1993 SNA.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_10_gdp](#) and [nama_10_pc](#))

	General government deficit (-)/surplus (+) ⁽¹⁾		General government debt ⁽¹⁾		Consumer prices (% change, compared with the year before)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(% of GDP)						2016
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	
EU-28 ⁽²⁾	-4.6	-1.7	81.0	83.2	3.1	0.3	-
Algeria ⁽³⁾	-16.2	-13.9	:	:	4.5	6.4	121.143 DZD
Egypt ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	-10.6	:	:	:	10.1	13.8	11.09712 EGP
Israel	-2.0	-1.8	68.8	62.4	3.5	-0.5	4.24963 ILS
Jordan	:	:	:	:	4.2	-0.8	0.785899 JOD
Lebanon	:	:	121.3	:	:	-0.8	1 668.65 LBP
Morocco ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	-2.5	-1.5	64.9	78.3	0.9	1.6	10.86 MAD
Palestine	:	:	:	:	2.9	-0.2	-
Tunisia ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	-3.2	-2.6	44.4	46.9	3.5	3.7	2.37766 TND

Libya and Syria: no data available.

⁽¹⁾ The general government deficit/surplus and debt data for the ENP-South countries are published on an 'as is' basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.

⁽²⁾ Consumer prices: based on harmonised index of consumer prices.

⁽³⁾ Based on 1993 SNA.

⁽⁴⁾ General government deficit: 2010 instead of 2011.

⁽⁵⁾ General government deficit: 2015 instead of 2016. General government debt: 2014 instead of 2016.

⁽⁶⁾ General government deficit and debt: 2014 instead of 2016.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [gov_10dd_edpt1](#) and [prc_hicp_aind](#)) and national statistical offices

Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2016		
EU-28 (1)	178 802	40.1	301 791
Algeria (2)	8 492	3.6	3 432
Egypt (2)	4 744	4.7	18 232
Israel (4)	305	13.8	298
Jordan (2)	271	3.1	89
Lebanon (5)	231	22.1	:
Morocco	6 438	9.1	3 551
Palestine (7)	103	17.2	:
Tunisia (2)	10 449	63.7	1 308

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(1) Utilised agricultural area: 2015.

(2) Production of cereals: excluding summer cereals, mainly maize and sorghum.

(3) 2015. Utilised agricultural area: arable land and permanent grassland and meadow only.

(4) Production of cereals: wheat, barley, sorghum and maize.

(5) 2015. Utilised agricultural area (% of total area): as a share of land area only.

(6) 2011.

(7) 2011. Utilised agricultural area (% of total area): as a share of land area only.

(8) 2015. Production of cereals: wheat, barley and triticale.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tag0002, demo_r_d3area and apro_acs_a)

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Sheep	Goats
	December 2016		
EU-28 (1)	89 100	86 900	12 800
Algeria	2 081	28 136	4 935
Egypt (2)	4 883	5 463	4 046
Israel	507	489	118
Jordan (2)	74	2 596	860
Morocco	3 300	19 870	5 600
Palestine (2)	34	731	215
Tunisia (2)	656	6 490	1 162

Lebanon, Libya and Syria: no data available.

(1) Bovines, and sheep and goats: rounded estimates made for the purpose of this publication based on latest data available for each EU Member State.

(2) December 2015.

(3) December 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_lscat, apro_mt_lspig, apro_mt_lsheep and apro_mt_lsgoat)

Industry and tourism

	Industrial production (% change on year before)					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU-28	3.2	-2.1	-0.5	1.2	2.2	1.6
Algeria (1)	0.4	1.6	1.0	3.9	1.8	1.6
Egypt	-5.4	2.5	-0.1	3.5	0.3	:
Israel	2.0	4.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	:
Jordan	4.3	4.3	-1.1	0.5	-7.5	:
Morocco	2.5	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.4	:
Palestine	:	6.4	7.8	-3.9	-3.8	:
Tunisia	-3.8	2.2	1.2	0.9	-2.5	:

Lebanon, Libya and Syria: no data available.

(1) National public sector only.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inpr_a)

	Non-resident tourist arrivals at the border (millions)					
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU-28 (1)	273	305.7	323.1	338.8	:	:
Algeria	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.0
Egypt	14.7	11.5	9.5	9.9	9.3	5.4
Israel (2)	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
Jordan	8.2	6.3	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.8
Lebanon	6.2	7.9	8.2	:	:	:
Morocco	5.9	5.9	6.4	4.2	6.3	:
Tunisia (2)	6.9	5.6	6.3	6.1	4.2	4.5

Libya, Palestine and Syria: no data available.

(1) Arrivals at tourist accommodation establishments.

(2) Foreign tourists, excluding one-day visitors.

(3) Excluding national non-residents.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_arnat)

	Departures of residents going abroad (millions)					
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU-28	:	287.4	291.5	279.7	278.4	:
Algeria	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.6	4.5
Egypt	13.9	10.9	9.1	9.5	9.3	5.3
Israel	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.8
Jordan	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Lebanon	3.5	2.3	2.4	:	:	:

Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia: no data available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_dem_ttott)

Transport and energy

	Motorisation rate (MR) (cars per 1 000 inhabitants)	People killed in road accidents (per million inhabitants)	Passengers carried by air — arrivals (millions)	
			2016	2011 2016
EU-28 (¹)	496.5	51.9	646.8	770.9
Algeria (²)	90.5	114.2	4.5	6.9
Egypt	:	59.3	14.6	13.5
Israel	325.0	39.6	6.2	8.7
Jordan (³)	128.2	78.5	3.0	3.8
Lebanon (⁴)	391.5	157.4	2.8	3.8
Libya (⁵)	15.1	:	1.3	:
Morocco (⁶)	77.4	109.8	7.6	9.0
Palestine (⁷)	35.2	33.5	0.0	:
Tunisia	107.7	128.5	3.8	3.9

Syria: no data available. (¹) MR: 2015; special estimate. Accidents: 2015; sum of latest data. (²) MR and accidents: 2015. (³) MR: licensed vehicles. (⁴) MR and accidents: 2012; both ratios exclude from the population people living in Palestinian refugee camps. Accidents: people killed immediately. (⁵) MR: 2010. Air passengers carried: 2012 instead of 2011. (⁶) MR: private passenger cars in circulation. (⁷) Excluding the Gaza strip.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tsdpc340](#), [tran_sf_roadse](#), [demo_gind](#) and [avia_paoc](#))

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (GIEC) (toe per inhabitant)	Energy intensity (per 1 000 EUR)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas		
2016					
EU-28 (¹)	144 874	74 842	107 588	3.2	110.0
Algeria	0	65 919	89 731	1.5	416.8
Egypt (²)	0	35 114	31 278	0.9	375.5
Israel (¹)	40	78	7 059	2.7	83.9
Jordan (³)	0	0	101	1.0	254.4
Lebanon (⁴)	0	0	0	1.9	182.6
Morocco	0	5	61	0.6	218.7
Palestine (¹)	:	:	:	0.4	156.6
Tunisia (⁵)	0	2 628	2 516	1.0	294.3

Libya and Syria: no data available. (¹) 2015. (²) Primary energy production: 2015. Energy intensity: 2014. (³) Primary energy production and energy intensity: 2015. (⁴) Primary energy production: 2015. GIEC: 2012, ratio excludes from the population people living in Palestinian refugee camps. Energy intensity: 2013. (⁵) Primary energy production: 2015. GIEC and energy intensity: 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg_100a](#), [demo_gind](#) and [nama_10_gdp](#)) and the International Energy Agency

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat's mission is to provide high-quality statistics for Europe. Eurostat collects data from national statistical authorities.

This short guide presents the latest data available for the **European Union (EU)** and the **European Neighbourhood Policy-South (ENP-South) countries**. The ENP-South region covers 10 non-EU Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine (this designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue), Syria and Tunisia; note that ENP-South activities with Syria are currently suspended. Through the ENP, the EU offers its neighbours a relationship, built upon a mutual commitment to common values (democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development).

Eurostat's website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> provides free access to its statistics; it is available in German, English and French. **Statistics Explained** is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy to understand way. Together, the articles make up an encyclopaedia of statistics. There are a range of articles on ENP countries covering subjects such as agriculture, the economy, international trade in goods, the labour market, transport, energy and population. These may be accessed at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview.

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